American Farm Law.

A work that every Farmer, Business Man, Board of Select Men, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Trial Justice in the State should have. Compiled in the simplest manner by HENRY AUSTIN, Esq., of Boston, Mass., member of the Suffolk Bar. Second edition, 256 pages. A limited number of copies of this useful work for sale at the office of the *Maine Farmer*. Sent by mail postpaid to any address for **TWO DOLLARS** per copy. This work is highly recommended by the Press throughout the country. We take pleasure in recommending it to our subscribers, and to all others in need of such a work.

BADGER & MANLEY,
Propr's Maine Farmer, Augusta.

Feb. 1, 1888. 13tf

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1888.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of DANIEL HEWINS, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1888.*

H. S. BROOKS, LENDALL TITCOMB, MARY A. SAFFORD, Executors of the will of ELIZABETH H. HARTWELL, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: The homestead house and lot situated on the north side of Patterson street, in said Augusta:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1888.*

A PETITION having been presented by E. W. WHITEHOUSE, Administrator de bonis non on the estate of EDWARD G. WYMAN, late of Vassalboro, deceased, for distribution to heirs of money in his hands:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1888.*

ANNIE PEVA, Administratrix with will annexed on the estate of WILLIAM F. PEVA, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1888.*

WM. H. BROOKS and LENDALL TITCOMB, Executors of the last will and testament of HENRY A. BROOKS, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented their first account as Executors of said will for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased, and also why said Executors should not be allowed.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1889.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of THOMAS STAFFORD, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 10*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of DANIEL HEWINS, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE A. PRESCOTT.

Jan. 14, 1889. 10*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of HARRISON GRAY, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JASPER S. GRAY.

Jan. 14, 1889. 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1889.*

HOK. STUART, Administrator on the estate of LEVI GUPTILL, late of Belgrade, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 10*

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK,

ORGANIZED IN 1846.

Assets, $5,000,572.47. Surplus, $325,000.00

TRUSTEES—Wm. S. Badger, Thomas Lambard, Artemas Libby, Thomas Hodgkins, J. H. Manley.

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Maine Farmer.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LVII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1889. No. 12.

W. D. Baker, Quincy, New Hampshire, has found a loss in butter, by actual test several times repeated, when he has watered his cows on tepid water.

Breed, feed and select is a good motto for the stockman. Breed only from the best, feed intelligently, and select the superior animals. If all stock breeders would shape their practice after this motto, what a difference it would make in the live stock of the farm.

Now that the snow and cold are actually upon us, see to it that the stock of whatever kind is properly cared for. The pigs want a dry bed to lie in, the sheep a dry walk and comfortable shelter, the cattle and colts closed quarters, closed in from searching winds.

The treasurer of the West Penobscot Agricultural Society, T. P. Batchelder, has issued, in a neat pamphlet, his report for the year just past, together with a full list of the awards made at the last exhibition of the society. The transactions of the year, given in detail, amount to $1941.54.

In a trial of different apparatus for creaming milk, made at the late dairymen's meeting, in charge of the experiment station, at Hanover, N. H., the Monarch Cabinet Creamer (deep, open setting) beat the Cooley (deep submerged setting) by ten ounces of butter in quantity, from 150 pounds of milk, and by four points in quality.

The Holstein heifer, three years old, now owned by the experiment station, and being milked for experimental purposes, with second calf by her side, for the week ending December 22, gave an average of forty-one pounds of milk a day, and her yield for the month was 1260 pounds. Possibly, the *Holstein Register*, which happened to know the station had not secured animals that fairly represent the breed, may consider this a creditable record for winter work.

In his address on New England agriculture, at Hanover, N. H., A. W. Cheever of the *New England Farmer*, said we should have a cooperative dairy factory in every town where grass and corn will grow; and, after securing a skillful workman, should give all the milk and cream he can handle. Wherever well managed factories are established and the farmers crowd their barns with cows, there the husbandmen are satisfied with their business and have "an abiding faith in New England agriculture." Farmers, think of this.

Gleanings in Bee Culture declares that the following ought not only to be published in every paper in the land, but that if it were tacked up on the guide posts wherever two roads meet, it would be a blessing to the coming generation:

What is the best patent hive?—The best patent hive is not patented.

But don't some of these patent hives fool you the most?—No; they fool the men who buy them.

What patent hive is the most useful?—The new one in the barn, with a hen's nest in it.

But is there not more money in patent hives than in bees?—Yes; but that time is almost over.

But how are we to know a poor hive?—It has a great many doors, drawers, hinges, cracks, crevices, nooks and corners which look like conveniences, but which the bees stick fast.

Now are the great bee-savants of this country?—The men who don't use patent hives.

Are bees profitable?—not to those who buy patent hives.

Reciprocal.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry, wherever established, has succeeded, against much opposition at first, in gaining the confidence of all high minded people who have acquainted themselves with its aims and purposes and with the cause being pursued to gain the ends sought. A commendable is the work of the new organization has undertaken, and so quietly and unobtrusively it is carried on, that all antagonism has been overpowered, all criticism overcome. In our State and throughout New England, the order, without question, is rapidly increasing in influence, and has already become a power for good in agricultural circles.

We wish, at this time, to call the attention of the members of the order to the *Maine Farmer*, as a journal calculated to meet their wants, and one which may well and rightfully claim even a more general support than it now receives. That it is meeting the heartiest approval of the thousands of members now giving it patronage, we have abundant testimony; and this in all the evidence needed that others who are not now its readers would be equally benefited by becoming so.

The Farmer is purely an agricultural and family paper, and therefore its mission is in full accord in every respect with the work so effectually being carried on by the Grange. As in the Grange hall, so in the *Farmer*, all religious sects and all political parties meet on common ground and labor for a common cause.

The Farmer is pure in its moral teachings, always a staunch advocate of temperance, morality and good habits.

The Farmer is a State agricultural paper, devoted to the farm and the household, and it is the only paper of the kind in the State. It keeps its readers fully informed on all stock and farm affairs, and is a complete record of all the progress being made in the same. In addition, the *Farmer* has been giving and is now only furnishing more Grange matter than any other paper in the country, not excepting those published exclusively as organs of the order. The large size of the paper enables us to do this, and still furnish the full measure of matter for other departments, which renders the paper distinctively what it is.

At the last meeting of the State Grange, held at Bangor in December, the *Farmer* was adopted as the paper through which all official communications and other announcements to the membership of the order shall be communicated.

We cheerfully, as in the past, tender the columns of the *Farmer* for this purpose. Our aim is to make the paper what its readers need and want. But in doing this work, we have a right to ask and have reason to expect in return, an increased patronage from members of the order. In tendering our columns for all the matter now given, it is right for you to reciprocate, and we invite those now having the *Farmer* to use their efforts in extending its circulation. There can be—there should be a large increase of subscriptions among the members of the order. There are those among you who are not fully informed of the superior merits of the *Farmer* as a Grange paper and an agricultural and family paper all in one. We appeal to you to aid us in the work in which we mutually are interested.

A Dog Law.

Several propositions are before the legislature aiming toward the better protection of sheep from the ravages of dogs; but whether a law can be drawn up that will reach the situation, remains to be seen. For one, we are willing to confess that the complications tangled up in the matter are too knotty for us. Without question, the damage direct to sheep by dogs is great in the aggregate, while the damage to the State from intimidation, by which thousands of farmers are prevented from entering into the business, is far greater, and in some case a serious hindrance to the extension of sheep husbandry.

A law taxing dogs, to form a fund out of which to pay for sheep killed, if rigidly enforced, might compensate the owner for the cash value of the flock destroyed, but would fail to fully reach the case. Men do not want to sell a fancy flock of sheep by having them torn and mangled by worthless dogs. So, with so many examples of this kind of butchery around, men leave the sheep out of the question.

Declaring dogs domestic animals would not reach the case, for in many instances the miserable curs are the "property" of those responsible parties from whom no redress could be gained. Besides, in case of responsible individuals, their dogs would hardly fill the purpose for which they are kept, if the owner were obliged to restrain them on his own premises. Thus we see no way that a law can be framed to more than partially cover what is sought, unless the dogs are discontinued entirely—and this the public are not ready for. But a partially effective law is better than none, and we sincerely hope the legislature will will evolve a law out of the several propositions before them that will at least reduce the dog nuisance in a measure, and remunerate for actual damages, if nothing more.

The New Department of Agriculture.

Recent dispatches from Washington indicate that it is now quite certain that the bill establishing a Department of Agriculture, to be presided over by a Secretary of Agriculture who shall be a member of the cabinet, will become a law at this session. The bill has for some time lain in the hands of a committee of conference from the House and Senate. This committee are all in favor of a bill of the kind in some form, and there is no doubt but an agreement will be reached and the bill finally adopted. Several names have been before the agricultural public for some time, for the proposed cabinet position. The most prominent eastern man named is Hon. J. S. Woodward, now Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society. The name of Prof. J. W. Sanborn of Missouri, formerly of New Hampshire, has also been mentioned in this connection, and would be an excellent selection. His elevation to the position would combine a representation from both the east and the west.

The Use of Butter Color not Contrary to Law.

In a recent communication from Hon. J. S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he distinctly states that his office has never ruled that the coloring of butter renders it liable to a tax under internal revenue laws; and he further states that in the law in question, which was passed August 2, 1886, butter is defined to be "a food product usually known as butter, and what is made exclusively from cream, or milk, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter." The law distinctly recognizes the fact that the use of a butter color is necessary and lawful, and therefore need be no fear on the part of any makers of butter that the United States law will ever be used against them because of their making use of butter color.

Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Farmers' Institute at Dexter.

Snow drifts and cold frosty weather are not conducive to large audiences even at Farmers' Institutes, yet this was the condition at Dexter when the meeting opened. Sec'y Gilbert, instead of using home talent for the occasion, had secured a corps working here and closing at Biddeford, brought in specialists from other States, men who stand as representatives in their special work. The worth of such men cannot be expressed too emphasized in our columns, yet the lessons must be repeated again and again because of their supreme importance to farmers and the fact that they underlie all successful operations. A farmer to-day one must devote himself to certain definite lines of work, and for the State of Maine the dairy offers advantages and opportunities not to be realized elsewhere. Institute work is being directed towards special lines, and the entire sessions brought to bear on these. Grange Hall, the place of meeting, is comfortable, the rooms are roomy and with abundant out-rooms, so that Dexter Grange has a home attractive and central.

Before the opening hour farmers began to come in from adjoining towns, many of them breaking through the drifts eight or ten miles, to participate in the discussions and gather practical information from the speakers.

Mr. B. A. Burr of Bangor, local member of the Board, called to order and briefly stated the work of the day, returning thanks for the honor conferred on him, congratulating the people on the improved methods introduced in Penobscot county, claiming that here as much or more is being done than in any other county in the State. The burdens are heavy, but it is necessary that we gather and study these questions. The holding of these institutes, grange meetings and farmers' clubs have been worth to the farmers of this county thousands on thousands of dollars, and also has it called the attention of other classes to the importance of agricultural pursuits.

Hon. H. Whitcher of Hanover, N. H., Director N. H. Experimental Farm, was the speaker, and the practical manner in which he treated the question of stock feeding confirmed the favorable impressions made by him on a former visit to this section. He spoke substantially as follows: "Wherever you have live stock to feed the great question is to feed to the best advantage. Maine has by the last census upon a reasonable basis, 400,000,000 pounds of horses, cattle and sheep, live weight. Allowing twenty pounds of hay, five of corn meal and two cotton seed, or its equivalent of these grains, for every thousand pounds of live weight that Maine consumes, what can farmers buy in form of grain that will give best results for the dollars invested? Is it not the farm animal's duty? First, the sustenance of life—as feed to keep up the animal heat. Exposure to cold calls for increased feed; second, hay and grain to supply energies when at work, whether hauling logs or making milk; third, the production of growth by feeding. This opens up the question of food elements. We feed hay, grain and roots, and we get good results, and we may feed by guess, but it is far better to know what we are giving. Here comes in the work of the chemist, to tell us what elements are in the hay, roots, barley, hay and roots. He takes these and tells us the proportion of starch, sugar, albuminoids, oil or fat, and ash, and it is only by studying this question that we may appreciate the advantage of having the best results in feeding. Feeding tables are guide boards pointing the way for farmers to travel. These tables show the composition of foods. In buying purchase those elements difficult to r ise. Don't buy so much corn meal, but the concentrated foods, giving the albuminoids. Hay rations may be reduced and better results secured by substituting concentrated for grains. Expense in feeding may also be reduced. Cotton seed meal fed with shorts will prove a valuable grain ration. It is not a matter of convenience but of profit, that should determine what to feed. Gluten meal was emphatically endorsed by the speaker as valuable and safe. The raising of clover was urged by Prof. W., because of the albuminoids it contains. The presence of potash as fertiliser will increase the per cent. of clover, and it will take the place of some of the concentrated grains. The vetches should also be remembered, because of the albuminoids they contain. In answer to a question, as to what would be advisable to add to a mixed grain ration of half barley and half oats, Prof. W. stated that the best results in his mind would follow the addition of cotton seed, linseed or gluten, in moderate quantities. The largest results in milk will come from feeding the larger amount of albuminoids. No man can afford to buy corn meal to feed with ensilage for milk, but any one can afford to buy concentrated food. You can't build up new tissue without albuminoids. This is the only form in which nitrogen is introduced into the system. The audience were loth to let Prof. Whitcher leave the floor, but kept him busy answering questions until the hour of adjournment.

"The Dairy Farmer of 1889" was the subject chosen by Prof. Jas. Cheesman, Sec'y of the New England Dairymen's Association. Comparing the methods of former times with those of to-day the progress made was clearly presented. In the advancement seen everywhere old habits must be broken up. Every year specialties the work of the farmer to a grower of raw materials. A limitation of sphere is enabling a man to increase his farm productions. To succeed in growing any one crop successfully is enough to engage a lifetime. The specialization of farm work has given us the improved products of the dairy. It has led to a better appreciation of what should be fed to the stock. The need to-day is to so widen our farming that a full supply of choice butter may be secured every day in the year. This calls for a change in methods of feeding and breeding. Winter butter must be the resort. Instead of making the best in June we must change condition by feeding so that we can equal it in December. The condition which will give the largest amount of butter in winter were presented as practical and valuable to use:

WEIGHT PER ONE-HALF BUSHEL.

Dissolved bone black, (30 lbs.,) 16 per cent. phosphoric acid; muriate of potash, (34 lbs.,) 50 per cent. actual potash; sulphate of ammonia, (31 lbs.,) 30 per cent. nitrogen; combination for corn, (bone black, 325 lbs., muriate of potash, 100 lbs., sulphate of ammonia, 75 lbs.) cost $11; combination for potatoes, (bone black, 340 lbs., muriate of potash, 160 lbs.) cost $9 00; combination for oats, (bone black, 300 lbs., muriate of potash, 150 lbs., sulphate of ammonia, 25 lbs.) cost $8.50. These combinations are for one acre where no manure is used, and in case of corn and potatoes, 150 lbs. of each is to be used in the hill, the remainder broadcast.

Hon. S. D. Douglass, Vermont, took for his subject "Raise more and buy less." Every practical farmer knows that the outlook for ordinary agriculture is dismal. The day has come when brain work is necessary. Machine power takes the place of man power, full markets and low prices prevail. The tendency is for the eastern farmer to buy instead of producing. The lesson is to change our methods, and produce instead of purchasing. Almost everything used we buy of the West, some of which can be grown or made here as cheaply as there. The tendency is to buy more, the lesson is to buy less. To raise more, to make our farms self sustaining, we must post ourselves in regard to our business. We must study inexpensive systems. Plant food grown upon the farm must be returned to the soil. Manure must be put out upon the farm during the slack season of winter. Liquids as well as solids are to be preserved. This is of the utmost importance. The mechanical condition of the soil requires attention, that deep feeding of plants be secured. Selective crops is an important matter for farmers to study. The more plant food secured and returned to the soil, the larger the successive crops. The characteristic nature of plants must be considered. Bulk is no criterion of value. Roots are rich in both animal and plant food. Clover is one of these to be commended. It is a deep feeder, and when the hay is removed the roots are valuable as plant food for successive crops. It is a fine gatherer of plant food, as is every crop, though not in the same degree. In any systematic work the keeping of accounts becomes an important matter. The characteristic of the dairy farmer is injurious, because the profits are consumed in buying plant food for future crops. The stock farmer should raise his own plant food, but make our farms self sustaining. I never buy commercial fertilizers, but rely on the natural dressing, having an abundance because I save my liquids as well as solids; nothing is wasted. Fertilizers are unable to take the place left them by the piat systems, and if profitable use them. If their cost can be brought down to the cost of natural dressing, in proportion to their value, there is no doubt they will pay. Farm machinery, properly used, reduces expenses. My farm was purchased out of the products of that farm. The question must be cheap production, and to secure this there must be an introduction of machinery. Yankee ingenuity has furnished all forms of labor saving machines, practical and not expensive when distributed among a number of farms. If these will materially reduce the cost of producing a crop. We must know the cost of producing our crops, and knowing this we shall be able to secure a profit. It is not that there will be a good margin of profit. Feed high on corn meal and the cow will take on fat, but not increase the butter fats. Oats and peas are valuable for food for dairy cows. I feed the cows all they can eat. Profits will increase up to the point where the machine is overtaxed. The machine must be run at something to begin with. The moment you make farming an intellectual business that moment you give an incentive to noble work. We make the cow, the horse and the farm we feed on. When I want to dry off a cow, I remove the cotton seed and bran and feed corn meal. A good butter cow will not go dry unless there is a change of food. Farmers ought to become more of the practical questions of agriculture.

The afternoon session was fully taken up with a consideration of the topics assigned, and following Mr. Douglass came C. M. D. Crosby, Augusta, who in a paper announced was "Holstein-Fresian cattle." No occupation calls for more brains than stock breeding. There is no better opportunity for mistakes. Holsteins have been the worth to the farmers of this county and years. Under the most favorable condition these cattle have been perfected, and the result is seen in the superior excellence of the herds. He preferred the remarkable combination of beef, butter and milk producers to still further breed upon and improve. A herd of these cows giving twenty-five pounds a day would thankrupt any man, whereas some of my cows yield seventy pounds or more and are profitable. With fairly good keeping forty-five to fifty pounds will be secured at a profit for milk and butter. The Holstein-Friesian cow is not desirable. Cows that weigh from 1000 to 1300 lbs. each are large enough, and a mature bull should not exceed 2000 lbs. Our climate, soil and surrounding conditions are not conducive to extreme weights. Whether this or that breed pays best, depends. For the milkman the Holstein is the superior machine, but not best in quality. The object in breeding is feed to secure the most, and maintain the health, and no cow will pay like these. Is she a profitable butter cow? Is a frequent question and a proper one to be raised by must be carefully extracted from the butter. My method is to salt in the churn, and then the working is only to remove what little brine there is in the mass. I never work the second time, but work and pack at once.

Mr. Douglass was plied with questions, and kept busy answering them, the entire audience remaining to the close. The day has been a remarkable meeting throughout. To Dexter Grange a large share of credit should be given for the success of this institute. The hall occupied, seats and all by them, is not enough to seat four hundred, well warmed, and lighted by electricity. The Grange is out of debt, and has about eight hundred dollars in the treasury. Its membership has been an addition in membership of seventeen. In has been and is a power for social and educational work in that entire community. The present meeting will emphasized in our columns.

In addition to the samples of butter already mentioned, samples were shown by Mr. S. L. Leland of Sangerville, and some bricks, as well as granular, by Mr. Cheney. Good music was furnished throughout the day by the Grange choir, adding much to the interest.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

A Grand Meeting of Somerset Farmers. —Institute at Skowhegan.

The speakers brought into the State by Sec'y Gilbert for the meetings in Penobscot, Somerset, Sagadahoc and York counties seem to have made their worth felt before they entered the State. Either their work, or the farmers have come to a better appreciation of Institute work than in former years, for these meetings are being more largely attended than usual. With snow and sleighing the first time this winter, many feared the farmers would not feel to take the time to attend, but the facts are the importance of the questions to be discussed seem to have overbalanced all the obstacles, and the days have been given to a study of advanced methods.

Prof. G. H. Whitcher of New Hampshire, took the floor at the opening of the morning session, and discussed, in his pleasing and familiar manner, the question of fertilizers, their manufacture, elements and value. Samples of elements were shown, and their origin traced. Experiments were cited to show the worth of combinations, not those usually resorted to by manufacturers, but those possible by the individual. He urged the purchasing of bone black, potash and ammonia, and then studying the value of combination best suited to the needs of each individual case and crop. The mixing a man to increase his farm productions. To succeed in growing any one crop successfully is enough to engage a lifetime. The specialization of farm work has given us the improved products of the dairy. It has led to a better appreciation of what should be fed to the stock. The need to-day is to so widen our farming that a full supply of choice butter may be secured every day in the year. This calls for a change in methods of feeding and breeding. Winter butter must be the resort. Instead of making the best in June we must change condition by feeding so that we can equal it in December. The condition which will give the largest amount of butter in winter

Samples of the peas grown as a supplementary crop to be fed in August and September were shown; also samples of Russian Vetch, to be grown for the same purpose of the peas. The Vetches were declared very much more valuable as food, and capable of being cured and stored for winter feeding.

Continuing, Prof. Cheesman said: "The permanent fertility of soils depends largely on grass to preserve moisture. To fall in food is to fall in farm crops. Rational feeding is the only preventive of disease. Harmony with nature is the great law to be studied. Ensilage should always be considered as an auxiliary crop, and never a complete fodder. We show higher butter averages than the west. There are cheap lands in abundance. Why should not our dairy product be increased and improved, that we hold the advantage now in our hands? Stock, dairies and creameries offer opportunities for successful investment, far more valuable than western farms. In choosing cows, determine which is best, and on the faithful performance of this duty depends the success of the work. It is not the cattle of the west that is to be feared, but the care and attention they give to the business. The energy and persistent application of the men there are what will give them a superior position, unless we of the east apply the same principles carefully and rigidly. The fact that twenty or thirty individual breeders in northern Vermont are able to secure an average of 285 to 385 lbs. per head, and that, too, with large herds, shows what may be done when we all put the energy, care and application into the business that these men must have in order to secure such results.

"The feeding of the skim milk we do not appreciate only by practical and continued tests. The more separating the higher it becomes, the lower is the cost per pound, and the greater the profit. Wisconsin spends $12,000 for institute work alone, and the whole current is being vastly improved. In one of his neighbors, raised 3,200 bushels, and S. C. Greenlaw, another neighbor, raised 4,300 bushels, and T. H. Phair, has one of his sons engaged in factories near them, bought 350,000 bushels of potatoes and worked them up in his mills. And that it would take only 35 such farmers as the three named to supply all of Phair's factories and mills. Every farmer of Aroostook valley credit for their good works, and not talk as if a market for 700 bushels of potatoes would be their financial salvation. DANIEL STICKNEY.

For the Maine Farmer.

Is Farming a Failure?

"The fact that farming is a failure in many instances, is proven by the multitude of abandoned and mortgaged farms all over the State and nation."—*Hon. Frederick Robie in address at Farmington.*

If this is a true representation of the agricultural condition as it is to-day, then most certainly there is but little of encouragement in the outlook to induce our young men to continue engaged in such work, to select that of farming. The fact of multitudes of abandoned farms on every hand, is too open to view to attempt to deny or hide. No, the abandoned farms still disclose some vestages of former occupancy.

"Here, where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild."

Of farms encumbered with mortgages, ignorance of the numbers, if such incumbrances are believed to be burdensome, is bliss. Knowledge discloses the fact that a large per cent. of farms are mortgaged.

Given—The unquestioned facts that very large numbers of farms, as homes, have been abandoned in the last quarter of a century, and that very large numbers are occupied under mortgages. What is proven by these facts? There are those well informed in the agriculture of our State, men thoughtful above the average, who see no in this real necessity existing for our farming no cause of danger or fear of permanent injury to the agricultural interests, as a whole, of the State or nation. In the decline of their positions as farmers it is only the poorer lands, and those encumbered with rocks, and ill adapted from their situation upon steep hillsides, to cultivation, that have been abandoned. The soil has not been advantageously abandoned by their owners, as homes, because of unfavorable location in distance, and bad roads in reaching villages, markets, schools, &c. Manifest that farmers being involved in debt is as much to be expected as it is that other business operations should be conducted on the credit system, and is no more to be deplored, or to be urged against the prosperity of farming, than is the fact of indebtedness to be deplored and used as an argument against the prosperity of commercial pursuits and manufacturing operations.

Those who take the views being presented claim that the fact of the more successful and prosperous farmers absorbing, by purchase or mortgage, the farms of their less prosperous neighbors, indicates progress, inasmuch as it shows that farming is taking its place as a business, and requiring capital to be carried forward profitably and successfully.

On the other hand, there are those no less well informed who see in the reduction of our rural population, and the constantly diminishing numbers of our young people who are willing to take hold of farming, because of the supposed or real unprofitableness of the business, dangers which imperil the best welfare of our civilization as a State and nation.

H. L. LELAND.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Co-operative Buying.

[Read at Turner Grange by A. C. Day.]

I like the signification of the word co-operation, for it means a united effort on the part of those concerned to effect some commercial or industrial transaction, or a *working together* to produce some desired object. It is a powerful factor in many of the achievements are accomplished. No one man, perhaps, could build a railroad across this continent. But by co-operation and the united genius of many men we are able to visit the uttermost parts of the earth, and while there to communicate almost daily with our friends at home. Even our own town of Turner enjoys many blessings through the effects of co-operation. We might enumerate: First, of course, its Grange, its Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, its cheese factories, its butter factory, besides other manufacturing industries. The principle of co-operation is the foundation for almost every great accomplishment. By co-operation Turner anticipates the construction of a new road, to be followed by corn canning factories and other new enterprises.

But to come more directly to my subject. We all want to buy as cheaply as we can, and sell as high as possible. We are sort of "free traders" when we want to buy, and "protectionists" when we have anything to sell. We want what we have to buy, therefore, as farmers, we are protectionists. I believe if we would buy in winter a year's supply of groceries, that in this small way of buying in quantity we might save about 10 per cent. on flour and sugar, 20 per cent. on tea, coffee and molasses, and 25 per cent. on spices, oil, &c. In addition to a saving in cost, there would be much saving of time. The trucking could be done at our leisure, on runners, instead of leaving our farm work in summer to go to the store every time a pound of coffee or an ounce of nutmeg is wanted. Still more could be saved if several of us would put co-operation into practice and, uniting our wants, select some one to buy in larger quantities, and as directly as possible from wholesale dealers or manufacturers. Much might be saved, no doubt, by buying our grain feed by the carload. Our Worthy Master informed me last fall that the saving per bag is generally saved to himself and neighbors who avail themselves of the advantage of carload rates at North Leeds depot. Last year, he and his neighbors where 33 cents per bag were saved; probably about one-fourth the cost. If we can save 20 cents a sack, or ten dollars on every ton, how much more interest we might realize out of our investments and save it? I truly believe in the saying that a dollar saved is as good as a dollar earned. I believe it would be for our interest to buy together if no more than two dollars and fifty cents were saved on fifty bushels. These *little savings* add quite a percentage to the net profit where there is a profit. And they may give us a small profit where otherwise there would be a loss. Again, in the case of fertilizers, it was thought last spring, by those who talked the matter over here, that several dollars per ton could be saved on the best fertilizers by buying in large quantities. Now why not avail ourselves of such opportunities, when just as good an article can be bought at so great a saving? No doubt our agricultural machinery and musical instruments might be bought at quite a good reduction from the prices that many of us pay for them, if we only had a good, reliable agent among us who could deal directly with the manufacturers. It is certainly desirable to deal with the manufacturer or producer if possible, because, as a general thing, they are more responsible and feel themselves under greater obligations to carry out the contract, besides, if we buy in large quantities we have the advantage of wholesale rates, thus saving to ourselves the commission of middle men. Where many commercial agents stand between the producer and consumer, each enriching himself on the earnings of the two combined, the producer is not only ground down to a mere living existence, but the consumer has to pay double or treble the real cost of the article consumed. It is the highest aim of these middle men to gobble up as much as they can of the surplus earnings of both classes. In no instance, perhaps, has this been more noticeable than in that connected with our grain feed. Let us then endeavor to retain as few of these middle men as possible in the transaction of all kinds of business, and turn the rest over to the side of production. Co-operation is in direct opposition to monopoly. While monopoly is detrimental to public welfare, co-operation is helpful. Monopoly is instituted to effect selfish ends. Co-operation is public spirited. In the exercise of co-operation we become more deeply interested in the welfare of each other. Then let us encourage co-operation, and reap as much benefit from it as possible.

Horse Department.

The editors of some of the turf journals evidently believe in making the Christmas numbers one to be remembered by all subscribers. Especially is this the case with the "*Spirit of the Times*," "*Sportsman*," and "*Dunton's Spirit of the Turf*." The illustrations in each are superior in quality, and give the reader a good idea of the more noted horses and breeding establishments of the country, while a large number of stories add to the interest. Such enterprise is worthy recognition, and should insure increased subscriptions.

The first catalogue to come to our table from Maine breeders, is a very neat and tasty one from Maple Grove stock farm, Auburn, B. F. & M. Briggs, proprietors. The stallions are Messenger Wilkes, 2.23¾, by Red Wilkes; Ben V., same breeding; Rockefeller, by Electioneer; Gov. Boone, by Daniel Boone; and Sir William by Messenger Wilkes, a two-year-old of great promise. The dam of this colt is a full sister to Nelson, 2.21¾. Twenty-seven mares and colts are recorded, with blood lines to the most fashionable sires. The typographical work by the *Lakeside Press* is superior, and the little volume attractive and valuable to all lovers of fine horses.

In making our copy for the printer, on 2.30 performers in Maine, the name of "The Seer," 2.29, was overlooked. This is somewhat surprising, as he made such a gallant fight for the stallion cup at Lewiston. Another addition to be made to the list is James A., owned by Jas. A. Pierce, Stockton, who got a record of 2.29½ at Belfast. This is the largest number of any number of Maine horses to enter the 2.30 class this year, to thirteen, trotters and pacers.

In securing the services of Mr Ira Woodbury as trainer and driver, Mr. C. H. Nelson of Sunnyside farm, is to be congratulated. Mr. Woodbury is a careful, expert driver, and the trotters at Sunnyside will be piloted to victory without carrying the heavy extra weight of their owner. When a horse trots in 2.21, thirty-five pounds of surplus becomes a heavy load to carry.

The late annual meeting of the New England Horse Breeders' Association was the most successful ever held, indicating the importance of the special work in which these breeders are engaged. To the regret of all, Gen. W. S. Tilton declined a re-election as president, a position he has so ably filled for two years. Mr. B. D. Whitcomb of New Hampshire, a well-known horseman, was unanimously elected. The vice presidents from Maine are Mr. C. H. Nelson, Sunnyside, Me., and Mr. C. Marsh, Bangor, Me., two men well educated to represent the interests of the State.

All indications point to increased entries for the trotting races for another fall, and in the colt stakes, a feature which this association is fostering to its utmost, believing that through the development of the youngsters the worth of our breeding will be earlier established. The colt stakes to be trotted this year are as follows:

For foals of 1888, both trotters and pacers, bred in New England, one mile heats to harness, to be trotted and paced at the breeders' meeting in 1889. Entrance, $10, one-half to accompany nomination, balance ten days before the race. Stake to close and name April 1, 1889.

For foals of 1887, to be trotted in 1889, open to all animals bred in New England, mile heats, two in three. Entrance, $50; $12.50 to accompany nomination, $12.50 to be paid July 1, 1889, $25 payable ten days before the race. Stake to close and name April 1, 1889.

For foals of 1887, wherever bred, to be trotted in 1889, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Entrance $50, conditions the same as second.

For foals of 1886 or later, wherever bred, to be trotted in 1889, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Entrance $50, payable as follows: $12.50 to accompany the nomination, $12.50 July 1, 1889, $25 ten days before the race. Stake to close and name April 1, 1889.

For foals of 1886 or later, bred in New England, to be trotted in 1889, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Entrance $50, payable as follows: $12.50 to accompany the nomination, $12.50 July 1,

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Jan. 31, 1889.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, our canvas reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. C. B. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in Cumberland county.

J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in East Kennebec during February.

MR. F. W. COLE will call upon our subscribers in Washington county during February.

MR. G. T. STORER of Richmond, is authorized to take subscriptions and collect dues for the *Farmer*.

MR. C. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Connecticut has had a little experience in State House building, recently. The building itself cost $2,534,024.46 complete. Land, building, furnishings, etc., $3,342,-550.73.

C. P. Black of Morrill, has sold his Gideon gray mare Shanks to J. R. Dickey, for $1500. This mare has attracted a large share of attention in Waldo county for the last two years.

Walter W. Densmore of East Bowdoinham, recently visited Lexington, Ky., and purchased the famous stallion "Arch Almont," six years old, and brought him to his home. He paid $1250 for the animal.

Joseph Nicholas, the representative of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, says he is going to stay in Augusta two weeks, then draw his pay and go back to his Indian wigwam among the Penobscots, where there is no excitement, but all is joy and happiness.

As originally designed, the New York State capitol building at Albany was to cost $4,000,000. The sum of $18,-000,000 has thus far been expended on it, and it remains uncompleted. There is a little pointer for the capital movers in Maine.

Mr. N. T. Purington of Bowdoin, has been appointed State Pension clerk, and has assumed the duties of that office. Mr. Purington went out in the Twenty-second Maine, and was afterwards transferred to the signal service, and served in the Department of the Gulf. He is one of the county commissioners of Sagadahoc county.

One of the revelations of the labor bureau in Maine is this:

Snuff is used to an alarming extent by cotton mill operatives all over the State, and in other States as well. Sometimes it is filled in between the lower lip and gum, and any interested observer can quickly detect it by the bulging of the lip. Often it is rubbed into the gums with cotton waste. Girls will get together and 'scour' and 'rush,' as they say, seemingly enjoying themselves in this way, somewhat as tobacco smokers enjoy their social pipes and cigars.

The arrangements for the 22d annual encampment of the Department of Maine, G. A. R., to be held at City Hall, Lewiston, on February 7, at 2 o'clock, are being made. The Department headquarters will be at the DeWitt House. The council of administration will meet at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, February 6, to transact such business as may be brought before it. Half fares will be charged on railroad and steamboat lines.

Gov. Fleming has issued a proclamation naming Friday, February 14th, as Arbor Day for 1889, in the State of Florida. He earnestly recommends the special observance of the day by the schools of the State, and all persons interested, by the careful planting of useful and ornamental trees and shrubs, with appropriate ceremonies, that it may be a day of pleasure and recreation, as well as of instruction and benefit to those who shall participate in such exercises.

Farmers' Institutes are now in order, and the wide awake farmer is brushing up his memory for material to be used there. His successes and his failures, his various methods of work, new ideas as yet untried —all these are what we need at these meetings to make them what they should be. One farmer is strong in one direction, another is strong where the first one is weak. So, when they put their heads together in the give-and-take process, it is easy to see that both must be improved. It is a dull farmer who cannot be benefitted by attending an institute. Let us attend as far as possible.

One of the largest lumber dealers in this vicinity informs us that the poor facilities for cutting logs in the woods this winter will have the effect of making lumber higher next season, and those who contemplate building then should take due notice accordingly. Indeed, a rise has already taken place. Notwithstanding the light cut, there will be plenty of logs to keep the mills in operation in the State, the next season, if the labor will not suffer, and the rise in the price of the manufactured article will greatly help out the manufacturers, who feel considerable courage at the present.

The *Farmers' Review* at Chicago says: "The winter season to date having been so open, and the usual overcoat of snow missing on fields in most of the districts, the usual interest exists to ascertain what effect the mild weather has had upon the winter wheat crop. As a rule, alternate freezing and thawing is more injurious to winter wheat than lack of snow, and while at this early date absolutely conclusive estimates cannot be made by our reporters as to the condition of wheat, yet a thorough canvass of the question through the medium of correspondence, already indicates in winter wheat a better condition. The crop is slightly below that of the same date last year, still nothing serious transpired, and the crop condition is a great deal better than might have been expected under the circumstances."

Arrangements are now nearly perfected for the complimentary reception to Gov. E. C. Burleigh and staff, tendered by the Portland Cadets, which is to take place at City Hall, Thursday of next week, Feb. 7. Accompanying the Governor and staff, as guests, will be Gen. Mitchell, the officers of the 1st and 3d regiments of Militia, the Latin School Cadets of Portland, and members of the legislature. Collins' military band will furnish music for the reception and concert, and his picked team of men will produce the sweetest strains for dancing. The Latin School Cadets are to give an exhibition drill. Although it is understood that the affair is to be full dress, no rule will be adopted which will prevent any ticket holder from appearing on the floor. The hall decorations are to be very fine, the contractors having promised the best display ever seen in the city.

The citizens of Winthrop have appointed a meeting to consider how they may get rid of their surplus apples. A writer in the *Budget* deplores the complaint made about the abundant crop, and adds: "Once in many years we get a crop of any product sufficient to fill the granaries, and if our hearts are right, although the crop may be of a perishable nature, we have reason to thank God and take courage, for then it becomes comparatively easy for the poor to get supplied, something that should make a Christian, at least, feel thankful. And this brings me to the subject in hand, what shall we do with our apples? While the market is taking its legitimate course, why not take advantage of the situation and set the evaporators at work? This would lessen the amount of perishable product, and enable us to carry part of our large crop to times of scarcity, and also to extend the market for so desirable an article. Another thing we might do. All hands go into the 'pool business.' Let those who have an abundance of God's gift, in the shape of apples, each give a few bushels, others chip in money to pay for barrels, &c. Ask railroads to carry, at least, at low rates, and consign to institutions of charity in our large cities, to distribute to the poor, and see if then we wouldn't feel thankful. Why not?"

A WONDERFUL VICTORY. After a most exciting political fight, Gen. Boulanger has been elected to the chamber of deputies from Paris, by 81,550 plurality, or a majority of 54,432. The Boulangists, among other things, predict the immediate fall of the Floquet ministry, the dissolution of parliament and a general election in March. They also forecast a rupture in the Radical party, and express the belief that forty Radical deputies will join the Boulangist ranks, and thus give the General a following of sixty members in the present chamber. The ministry tendered its resignation Monday, but President Carnot refused to accept the same.

Boulanger is an imitation of Louis Napoleon, and with the fickle proclivities of the French people, there may be a radical overturning of the Republic; those who supported him have certainly for a long time been laboring to that end. The great bulk of Boulanger's support probably represents simply a spirit of unrest—a spirit which seeks a change merely for the sake of change. France has always had an abundance of that kind of population, and the fact has always constituted the most serious menace to the permanent existence of a republican form of government.

What will happen now that Boulanger is successful? That depends very much on his future course. If he undertakes to accomplish the purpose which his opponents have credited him with, of grasping the supreme power, it is safe to assume that he will encounter the vigorous resistance of many of the factions which supported him on Sunday. Ready enough to help him tear down, they are by no means ready to help him build up such a structure as he is believed to contemplate. Because Boulanger is a weak and even silly man, with little of the stuff in him of which heroes are made, it is by no means safe to conclude that his career is destined to be short. Louis Napoleon was all this, yet he became Emperor of France and virtual dictator for twenty years.

In spite of the different names under which they go, there is a greater harmony of purpose among those who would be termed the Orleanists and the conservative republicans, than among the other political classes into which the French people are divided. The Royalists might not be particularly solicitous of maintaining the republic; but if they preferred the republic to a dictatorship, they would not prove useless allies to the Republicans. And assuredly, should Gen. Boulanger's popularity continue, and should he show—what he has never yet done—the courage and capacity to use his opportunities with a Napoleonic hand, the Republicans are likely to need all the allies they can secure.

The press in various sections speaks in different terms upon the situation. Some claim that the election is a clear indication of a coming change of system in the government of France; others predict a stormy time; while still others refuse to believe that the republic is near its death. The newspapers at Berlin, of all shades of political opinion regard the success of Gen. Boulanger as an evil augury for the French republic.

AN ELEGANT LODGE ROOM. Asylum Lodge of Odd Fellows and Jephtha Encampment, both of this city, are certainly to be congratulated on the completion of their new hall in Bennett's Block, State street. The main hall is in the third story, reached by two easy flights of stairs, and is as commodious as it is light and airy, being 40 by 50 feet, and 15 feet high. The walls and ceiling are now of pure white, but will be tinted a pleasant color in due time. It is lighted by gas, two elegant chandeliers depending from the ceiling, and there being six lights on the walls. The entire wood-work in this and the adjoining rooms is in ash. A large portable gas furnace below in the second story. The floor is covered by a five-frame body Brussels carpet, with tanned ground, and containing bright figures. It is a perfect beauty. The ash mouldings that secure the carpet at the stations is not only useful, but ornamental. There are 398 yards in the carpet. There are five Smyrna rugs at proper positions on the floors. The fittings of the hall about the stations of the several officers are elegant and tasty, in keeping with the fine and emblematical furniture. The drapery above the oriental chair of the Noble Grand is in scarlet, that of the Vice Grand is blue. Plush sofas are placed each side of the station of the Noble Grand. A piece of elaborate workmanship has just been placed at the station of the Past Grand, the gift of Mr. Wm. B. Smith, a life-long, devoted Odd Fellow, who has boxed the compass of all the offices within the gift of the fraternity. South of the main hall is the dressing room for the Lodge and Armory for the Encampment, and in the attic above a store-room. It takes fifty-five yards of Lowell carpeting to cover the floor of the dressing room. Just across the hall is a neat, beautifully furnished reception room for guests and strangers. Below, in the second story, south end of the building, is the banquet hall, with hard wood flooring, and of a capacity to seat from one hundred to one hundred and fifty at the tables.

On Friday evening the Lodge met for the first time in their new home. There was a large attendance, and all expressed themselves highly pleased with their pleasant and convenient surroundings. This organization is composed of some of our best and most conservative and philanthropic citizens, and with their new facilities for work, will be enabled to have still greater influence and power in the community.

BEATING THE RECORD. The annual crop report of the Department of Agriculture, just issued, shows that there is a large aggregate product of cereals than has ever before been recorded. It will amount to about 3,200,000,000 bushels or, fully fifty bushels per head. This is about three times the average supply per capita of Europe from home production, and receipts from other countries amount to only about one bushel per head. The aggregate potato production is about 200,000,000 bushels. The wool clip of 1888 was slightly reduced in consequence of the reduction of flocks in Texas and elsewhere. The estimated product is 269,000,000 pounds. The meat supply has been very abundant. The area of maize, as estimated for the crop of 1888, makes an increase of 3,280,043 over the crop of 1887 and 13,304,259 acres over the census crop of 1879, indicating a gain of 21 per cent. in nine years. The estimate of wheat area makes a reduction of 305,645 acres from the breadth of 1887. The aggregate is 37,336,198, an increase of only 1,906,805 on the area of 1879, or a little more than 5 per cent. The exports will probably be less than those of 1879-80 by at least 100,000,000 bushels, a quantity more than ample for the annual supply of all the increase of population since 1880. There appears to be a further increase of the area of oats, amounting to 1,077,376 acres and about 41,000,000 bushels increase in the quantity produced. The yield per acre is 26 bushels against 25.4 bushels in 1887.

OXFORD INSTITUTES. The member of the Board for Oxford county, B. W. McKeen, has made arrangements for two institutes in that county, one at West Peru, Tuesday, Feb. 5th, and the other at Norway, Thursday, the 7th. At both places the leading subject is to be, the growing of sweet corn, and the silo for the storing of the fodder. At Peru this is to be supplemented with practical stock feeding, and at Norway with a paper on "The Jersey cow." At each place A. I. Brown of Belfast, will give a lecture in the evening, on the subject, "The problem of labor on the farm." These institutes promise to be some of the most important held during the winter.

THE ICE BUSINESS. The ice men in this vicinity were a little nervous during the mild weather, but they now think there are reasonable prospects of harvesting a crop. Parties have bonded Hunt's and Donavan's intervals, up the river, in this city, on which they expect to erect ice houses, and put up ice, which is now ten inches thick. A side track to the railroad will be built from these houses, and the ice shipped by railroad. Land has also been bonded for the same purpose just above Brown's Island. Our Richmond correspondent writes: Monday, the following crews were at work on the Kennebec: Cedar Grove, 5 teams, 15 men; Haynes & DeWitt, 8 teams, 23 men; Knickerbocker, 12 teams, 36 men; Modoc, 16 teams, 40 men; Malcolm, 15 teams, 45 men; Russell & Co., 40 teams, 81 men.

THE CARRABASSETT AND CANADIAN RAILWAY. We publish below an able letter from Mr. William Atkinson of North Anson, to the Quebec *Morning Chronicle*, on the above subject. This letter fittingly sets out the great advantages of this route for inter-communication between the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Quebec Central Railway, and the city of Quebec, and the Atlantic coast:

Dear Sir: I take the liberty to enclose to you a copy of the Engineer's report of a reconnoissance of the Carrabassett & Canadian Railway, made in August last, which will speak for itself.

Our desire is to connect the beautiful Kennebec Valley and all its thriving towns and manufacturing villages, the capital of the State, Augusta, and the unsurpassed open deep sea harbor of Wiscasset, Maine, with the Quebec Central Railway and the city of Quebec, and with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Northwest, by the shortest, cheapest, and most feasible line of railway that can be found for that purpose.

After making a careful examination of the line from North Anson to the Forks of Kennebec, the Kennebec River Ridge and the bounded, also an equally careful examination of the Carrabassett & Canadian line from North Anson up the Carrabassett and Dead River valleys to the boundry south of Megantic lake, thence to the track of the C. P. R. at the foot of said lake, the engineer found that distance, grades, economy of construction and maintenance and cost of operation, all clearly indicated that the Carrabassett & Canadian line has a great preëminence over the line up the Kennebec valley, for the purposes above named.

We are satisfied, here in the Kennebec valley, that the time has arrived, and that the demands of commerce and inter-communication require the immediate construction of this line of railway from Wiscasset harbor to Canada.

So favorably was the British Government impressed with the superiority of Wiscasset harbor over any other on the Atlantic coast, that the British Admiralty had a hydrographic and typographic survey made of that harbor and its approaches prior to the American Revolution of 1776, with a view of making it a naval and military stronghold on this continent; copies of that survey can undoubtedly be found at the British Admiralty Office, London. The United States Coast Survey found it to be the best harbor on the coast of Maine. It is one and five-eighths miles wide at its entrance, and for ease and safety of ingress and egress, for ships of any burden and at all seasons of the year, it has no equal on the Atlantic coast. It has a depth of fifty feet at low water, with a maximum rise and fall of tide of twelve feet, and it has often been said by old ship-masters, acquainted with the harbor, that the "Great Eastern" could come in there at dead low water and ride at her moorings with perfect safety, and the harbor is so land-locked that shipping is always secure from gales and storms. These facts, together with the fact that it has never been obstructed by ice at any time within the memory of man, and its proximity to the great Canadian Pacific Railway and to the Quebec Central Railway and the city of Quebec, by a route of 143 miles from Wiscasset harbor to a junction with the Canada Pacific Railway at the foot of Megantic lake, clearly point to the fact that the unsurpassed open deep sea port of Wiscasset must be in the near future, the point of ocean embarkation for the great commerce of the Canada Pacific Railway and its Western connections, and for the City and Province of Quebec in winter time.

The demand for short and cheap lines of land-transit for commerce to ports of shipment, and for *strategical purposes*, clearly points to this short and direct line of railway for a safe and profitable investment of capital, and I devoutly hope that your people will give this whole matter their careful consideration, and if they will, I feel certain that they will conclude to meet the Carrabassett & Canadian line at the boundry south of Megantic lake.

The line from Wiscasset to Kennebec line is the complement of the great C. P. R. and all its Western connections for an ocean outlet in winter time, and when the cantilever bridge is built across the river St. Lawrence at Quebec, and it surely will be, it will also be the complement of the "Boston & Quebec Air Line," and it will boom your grand and historic city beyond compare.

The engineer who made the reconnoissance, was instructed to ascertain, as accurately as possible, the height above the tide water of each line from Quebec to the boundary, and he found that the point where the line up the Kennebec valley would cross was 430 feet higher than the point where the Carrabassett & Canadian line will cross south of Megantic lake.

A line was surveyed from Skowhegan, Maine, in May, 1887, up the Kennebec valley to a junction with the C. P. R. near Megantic bridge. The engineer encountered a rise of 1,120 feet in the first twelve miles above the Forks of Kennebec river that could not be avoided. In the superstruction of the boundary, the immense grades to be surmounted, and heavy work to be encountered on the Kennebec line, together with the fact that this line will increase the mileage between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the ocean on every round trip, and taking into consideration the difference in grades and consequent increase of tensile power required, the mileage distance will closely approximate 100 miles.

These potent factors in the comparative merits of these two lines for great highways of commerce and inter-communication for all time between the two great enterprising people of kindred blood and tongue, should be carefully considered before money is expended on either of them, as only one can be needed for the space of built and will *surely* pay.

Every step towards cheap transportation is a step towards national and individual prosperity. Sir Hugh Allan presented his line as a transportation are important factors in the solution of that great problem so long sought by philanthropists: "How best to procure cheap bread for the toiling millions."

Men of years and understanding, having the public interest at heart, in locating great lines of inter-communication that will be the highway of commerce and highways of nations for all time, should keep steadily in mind, how can such lines be located and constructed so as to bear lightest grades, with greatest economy, greatest public good, and afford a fair return for the capital invested.

Very respectfully yours,
No. Anson, Me. WM. ATKINSON.

STATE COLLEGE. The legislative committee on the State College and the committee on agriculture visited the college and made an expenditure, so to take water from Boyden's Lake, in town of Perry. Mr. Manley of Augusta, presented an act to provide for the refunding of the public debt.

Mr. Looney, for the Committee on Legal Affairs, to which was referred bill an act to insure the better education of practitioners of dentistry in the State of Maine, reported the same in a new draft and that it ought to pass. The bill provides, among other things, that a person shall pass a satisfactory examination, before examiners appointed by the Governor and Council, before practicing in the State of Maine. The penalty for violation is not less than $25 and not more than $100 for each offense. The bill will probably pass. The committee reported that an act relating to dogs ought not to pass.

Passed to be engrossed—An act additional to an act to incorporate the Piscataquis Mutual Insurance Co. Bill an act entitled an act to amend section 62, chapter 70 of the Public Laws of 1883, relating to the discharge of insolvent debtors. Bill an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the tide waters of Cape Neddick river in the county of York. Bill an act to incorporate the Commercial Union Telegraph Co. of Maine. Bill an act to incorporate the Brunswick Electric Railroad Co. Bill an act to amend section 5 of chapter 16 of the general and special laws of 1887, incorporating the Maine Mutual Accident Association.

Both branches adjourned to Monday afternoon.

In Senate, Monday, a bill was presented to incorporate the Winterport Savings Bank. Bill reported from committee to act off Cook Island from the town of Cumberland and annex the same to the city of Portland.

In House, Monday, ought to pass was reported on bill to incorporate the Maine Free Baptist Association; same report on resolve in favor of Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary; same report on bill to incorporate the city of Rockland; bill reported from committee to change the name of the town of Stockton to Stockton Springs.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill an act entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Winterport Ferry Co. Bill an act entitled an act to amend section 61 of chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes relating to the records of stallions. Bill an act entitled an act to incorporate the Thornbrook Dam Co. Bill an act entitled an act to authorize the Auburn Aqueduct Co. to issue bonds and to mortgage the property and franchises to secure the payment of the same. Bill an act entitled an act to authorize the Biddeford & Saco Water Co. to issue bonds and make valid its doings. Bill an act to incorporate the York Harbor Bridge Co.

In convention of the two branches, held in the hall of the House, Geo. L. Beal was elected State Treasurer.

In Senate, Tuesday, the first chapter in the attempted movement to remove the capital to Portland, was made by the appointment of a special committee to consider the matter. Fred C. Parker was granted the sole right to navigate Moosehornagamtick lake. Mr. Haines presented a large number of important petitions from places in Kennebec and Somerset counties, praying for a regulation of railroad rates, etc. A mass of petitions and bills on various subjects were presented.

In the House, Tuesday, it was ordered that the committee on temperance inquire into the expediency of such changes or additions to the laws as shall aid in the better enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law in all parts of the State.

Mr. Clason of Gardiner, presented a bill an act to amend sec. 2, chap. 94, revised statutes, in reference to termination of tenancies at will. It provides that they may be determined by either party by thirty days' notice in writing given to the other party and not otherwise, except by mutual consent, excepting cases where the tenant, if liable to pay rent, shall not be in arrears at the expiration of the notice, in which case the thirty days aforesaid shall be made to expire upon a rent day.

Mr. Stearns of Caribou, presented a bill an act to amend chap. 27 revised statutes, changing the law in reference to the support of illegitimate children. The child is to be granted the same rights of inheritance as if born in wedlock, and bond shall be given for its maintenance.

The proposition to change the time of State elections from September to November was defeated by a vote of 13 to 110.

The petitioners for the establishment of an institution for the deaf and dumb were granted leave to withdraw.

In Senate, Wednesday, bill presented to change the time of shooting partridges from Sept. 1st to Dec. 1st. The proposition to change the time of State election to November, was voted down, in concurrence with the House. Act to incorporate the Thornbrook Dam Co., and an act to authorize the Biddeford and Saco Water Co., to issue bonds, were passed to be engrossed. Bill presented in regard to the pay of sheriffs. The contracts of Burleigh & Flynt to do the printing, and with Smith & Reid to do the binding, were submitted.

In House, Wednesday, the committee was added to the Senate special committee on removal of the capital. Bill presented requiring hawkers and peddlers to take out license. The resolve making an appropriation of $10,000 for the Insane Hospital, was passed. A mass of petitions was presented for the repeal of the lobster law, expressing the belief that it would be for the best interests of the State.

NOTES. The fish and game committee has assigned a day for a hearing on all matters concerning the lobster, February 6th, and also a day for a hearing on game matters, February 13th.

The agricultural committee are considering numerous petitions which have already been presented, calling for a bounty of 10 cents a head on crows.

The pensions committee have voted to recommend that the State appropriate $125,-000 for State pensions—$60,000 in 1889, $65,000 in 1890.

The committee on division of towns are a tie on the division of Boothbay.

Old legislators say they never before knew such a mass of petitions, bills, etc., piled upon the desks during a session. The people seem bound that their representatives shall earn their money.

The legal affairs committee have voted to report favorably the bill to give Waterville one session of the Kennebec Superior Court.

The committee on Labor have voted "ought to pass" on the bill creating the first Monday in September as Labor Day.

Grange News and Notes.

—The members of Skowhegan Grange held a very enjoyable meeting Jan. 16, it being installation of officers. Brother X. A. Withee performed this service in a very acceptable manner, and the following officers were installed for the ensuing year:

Master—Clark E. Smith.
Overseer—Wm. H. Pattee.
Lecturer—Alonzo Smith.
Steward—James D. Emerson.
Ass't Steward—Owen Salley.
Chaplain—Mrs. Ella H. Crowell.
Treasurer—Horace Eaton.
Secretary—Mrs. Ella H. Crowell.
Gate Keeper—Geo. A. Fiye.
Ceres—Mrs. Cora A. Smith.
Pomona—Mrs. Emily C. Kendall.
Flora—Mrs. Sarah J. Atwood.
Lady Ass't Steward—Mrs. Lana A. Salley.

After this ceremony, we listened to a fine poem by brother Hon. Seth Scott Judge of Safe Deposit Company. Mr. Burrill, from the committee on banks and banking, reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend section 104, chapter 47 of the Public Laws relating to savings banks, and bill an act to incorporate the Augusta Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill an act to fix the salary of the judge of probate for the county of Somerset; an act to restore the compensation of the county commissioners for the county of Somerset; an act to incorporate the town of Long Island in Casco bay in the county of Cumberland into a voting district; an act to set off a part of the town of Vienze and annex the same to the city of Rockland; an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Winterport Ferry Company.

In House, Thursday, Mr. Green of Portland, introduced an act in regard to the militia, which provides that in time of peace each troop of cavalry, infantry or heavy artillery shall be limited to 54 enlisted men, but in actual service may be increased. Judge Symonds mentioned officer and private enlisted into the Maine Volunteer Militia shall be held for a term of three years unless sooner discharged. It also provides that officers of the regiment and for increasing the appropriation from $16,000 to $20,000. Mr. Wakefield of Bath, presented a communication from the Treasury Department of the United States, asking the Legislature to cede Hog Island to the county, and the jurisdiction of that and Channel Rock be conveyed to the United States. Mr. Chadbourne of Biddeford, presented a petition from non-commiss

Items of Maine News.

Dr. A. J. Billings of Freedom, will deliver the memorial address in Monroe.

A movement has been started in Saco for the establishment of a new shoe factory.

Captain L. C. Peck, a prominent citizen of Lewiston, died Monday.

The Bangor Building and Loan Association have voted to increase their shares from 3500 to 5000.

Edward H. Blanchard has been appointed postmaster at Blanchard, vice H. M. Packard, resigned.

Dr. McLeallan of Frankfort, accidentally fell from a boat while crossing the river, and narrowly escaped drowning.

Mr. Geo. P. Woodward has resigned his position in the post office in Ellsworth, and is about to go west, to Kansas City.

Judge Whitman has been invited to deliver the address on the coming Memorial Day at Norway.

Charles Barker, aged ten years, son of Isaiah Reed, North Boothbay, was killed Monday, while sliding. He slid off a bridge and was injured internally.

S. C. & F. J. Durgin, at The Forks, are doing a thriving business hauling pulp. They have six horses hauling to the landing, and employ ten men in the woods.

The Guild brothers in the south part of Temple, have sixty cords of white birch cut, ready to start to mill as soon as we have sufficient snow for sledding.

The President has appointed Russell D. Woodman appraiser, and Benjamin F. Chadbourne assistant appraiser of merchandise at Portland.

One of the leading enterprises of Boothbay is the Cumberland Bone Co., which manufactures the Cumberland super phosphate. They use about 5000 tons every year, and give employment to 30 hands.

Capt. William Burkett of Belfast, aged 70 years, died Tuesday, of Bright's disease. Mr. Burkett was a prominent ship builder and master and owner at East Boston, where he resided for thirty-six years.

Patents were granted, Tuesday, to Chas. L. Church of Bangor, on a combined envelope and letter sheet, and to Frank Haskell of Westbrook, on a machine for spooling yarn.

Private dispatches from New York announce the death of Capt. William Webster of schooner Snow of Rockland, at Jeremie, Hayti, Jan. 19, from yellow fever. He ran the blockade and was to bring a cargo back.

Mr. James Gillin, of the firm of Gillin Bros., Houlton, met with a serious accident from the kick of a horse, the sharp cork of the horse's shoe striking him near the ankle joint and making a deep and painful wound.

J. C. Dean of Sebec, has hauled to the tannery 125 cords of hard wood, for which he received $2 per cord, and has a contract for 300 cords to be delivered this winter at the factory.

R. L. Standish of Waldoboro, met with a painful accident last week. His steers being wild, ran away with him, throwing him down and fracturing the leg bone above the knee.

Recently, a son of Mr. Amos Rooks at Beechland, accidentally discharged a gun which he was carrying, a heavy charge of bird shot going entirely through the left arm just above the elbow. The bone was not broken.

The Frontier Literary Society at North Lubec, have just completed their new hall at that place; a most elegant room, finished with care, taste and neatness, which is certainly not only a credit to the society, but to the community as well.

The season of 1888 was one of the best ever known at Eastport for employés, since the introduction of the sardine manufacturing business. In Eastport alone over $400,000 was paid out for labor by factory owners.

Mrs. Timothy Crowley of Bangor, was so terribly scalded some days ago by falling on the ice while carrying a tub of boiling water, thar she died from the effects Wednesday morning. She was 48 years old.

Lewis F. Small and Napoleon LaGrange, while working on a staging in Biddeford, Thursday, were thrown to the ground by the fall of the staging. The distance was fifteen feet, but they escaped with no bones broken.

A public meeting of citizens of York, was held Wednesday. It was voted to authorize the selectmen to offer $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who caused the numerous fires which have occurred in that town of late.

The Northern Aroostook Railroad Corporation has located its road from Mattawamkeag via Patten to Houlton, instead of Bancroft direct to Houlton. It is 116 miles from Mattawamkeag to Presque Isle. The company have five years in which to complete the road.

Josiah Dorr of Cherryfield, while hauling wood in the woods, fell in front of the sled, and was caught and dragged some 200 yards, receiving injuries from which he died Thursday afternoon. He was 68 years old, and leaves a son and three daughters.

A. H. Emery, of Lewis Cor. was arrested on the charge of defalcation. He has held the office of permanent secretary of Manufacturers and Mechanics' Lodge, I. O. O. F., for many years and is said to be $2,631 short in his accounts with the lodge. Emery has been bound over for trial.

Mr. Hiram Paine of Madison, was hauling wood a few days ago with a pair of steers that were not handy, when they suddenly swung around, throwing Mr. Paine against a post, breaking his leg in two places near the hip, and badly crushing the bone.

Joseph Goldman, dealer in dry goods, etc., Bar Harbor, has been attached. Ass D. Bean, mason, Portland, has gone into insolvency. Silas T. Coolidge, dealer in millinery goods, Biddeford, has failed. She owes about $2000, with nominal assets of $800 to $1200.

John Buckley, a prisoner in the Houlton jail, attempted to escape Wednesday evening, while the jailor was removing his supper dishes. He made a dash for liberty, but was caught by the coat and held by the junitor as he was passing down stairs. Buckford, fearing the disturbance, rushed into the hall and secured the prisoner.

Mr. Isaiah Jordan of Parkman, fell in his cellar a few days ago, and struck his head on a rock with sufficient force to cause concussion of the brain. He remained unconscious, his wife assisted him up stairs and dressed the wound, which was quite a serious one. It has been very painful, but is now some better.

At the supreme court in Saco, Thursday morning, Leon Hutchins of Lewiston, for breaking into L. B. Milliken's jewelry store at Saco, last fall, was sentenced to two years in State Prison. Jesse Gile of Springvale, pleaded guilty on three liquor indictments, and was fined $200 and costs and sentenced to ninety days in the county jail.

Stillman J. Thompson of Kennebunkport, who was found guilty of criminal libel at a previous term of court, was sentenced Friday in the supreme court at Saco, to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $200 and costs. His offence was committed some time ago, against a Kennebunkport school teacher who had rejected his attentions.

Roy, the little son of Joseph L. Roop of Eastport, received a serious and nearly fatal injury by an accident last week. The little boy, who is eight years old, was with his grandfather Roop in a barn adjoining their house, where some repairs to the building were being made. A heavy beam fell from its place and struck the little fellow on the head. He was in an unconscious condition for some time.

The losses on the two fires at Rockland, have been adjusted as follows: Genthner & Whitmore, jewelry stock, $1100; G. W. Kimball, owner of block, $2070; Loss on White & Wilson block, unsettled; W. F. Norcross & Co., druggists, $3500; Miss N. T. Sleeper, milliner, $2400; Rose Bros., tailors, and C. H. Berry, furniture, losses unsettled. The block will be rebuilt at once. The walls and the stores on the first floor were not badly damaged.

A somewhat novel industry is that of manufacturing vessel anchors. Mr. T. F. Cassidy, at his works in Bangor, makes great numbers of these. The machine used in their manufacture was invented by Mr. Samuel B. Clement, also of Bangor. These plugs vary from ⅝ of an inch to 1⅞ inch in diameter. Maine pine is used, and from 15,000 to 25,000 feet is kept on the stocks all the time. These vessel plugs are marketed extensively in Maine and the Provinces, and a large order is now being filled from the Great Lakes.

A peculiar, although sad accident, occurred in Roxbury, Mass., last week, at the works of the New England Piano Company. Charles Reed, 21 years of age, left his home at Garland, Me., and arrived in Boston, going at once to work at the above place. A situation having been previously secured for him by his brother, who has worked for the company for some time. The work given him during the day was that of running a circular saw. While at work he got log up a piece of plank, he was struck just over the heart by a flying fragment, causing his death almost instantly. The accident occurred in full sight of the brother, who was working at the other end of the bench.

Several members of the Maine commission on the celebration of the centennial of the inauguration of President Washington, met informally with the Governor and the legislative committee on military affairs Tuesday evening, to exchange views as to the advisability of sending a regiment to New York on that occasion. The sentiment seemed to be decided in favor of having a creditable representation from the State on that occasion. It is understood that the commission will formulate their views in a communication to the Governor, which will probably be laid before the legislature. There is talk of sending 25 men and officers from each company of militia in the State, making a total of over 600 men. The celebration will occur April 30.

Items of General News.

Senator Plumb of Kansas has been re-elected.

There is talk of forming an ice trust in New York.

Mrs. Benj. Harrison has been shopping in New York City.

There is a movement for more stringent prohibitory legislation in Rhode Island.

The Ohio Senate has passed a bill for execution of murderers by electricity.

Many of the people in Seward county, Kan., are on the verge of starvation.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a new asylum for the insane poor and criminals of Vermont.

The Kansas Senate has passed a bill to restrict the ownership of real estate to American citizens.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made Thursday night to rob the National Bank at Charleston, N. H.

At Pensacola, Fla., snow fell Monday. This is the second fall at this point in the last quarter of a century.

In Oglethorpe, Georgia, Friday, four small children left in the house by Mary Porter, colored, while she went to work, were burned to death.

The Sheldon Axle Works at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the largest plant in the country, has suspended temporarily. Twelve hundred men are thrown out.

Chevelier B. Fritsche, Austrian consul, died at New York, Sunday. He was a well known and favorite figure in New York society, and was 45 years old.

By the will of the late John S. Welles of Hartford, Conn., thousands of dollars were left to missionary organizations and benevolent purposes. He was worth half a million.

There will be a considerable decrease in the Havana sugar crop this season compared with that of 1888. This is due particularly to the lack of rains after the hurricane of September.

The great barbed wire suit in which Washburn and Moen were defeated by an Iowa firm, may be fought all over again. Several witnesses, it is reported, now declare their testimony was false.

Arrangements for the great winter carnival at Montreal, beginning on the 4th and ending on the 9th of February next, are nearly all completed. The programme will be carried out on much the same scale as it was last year.

Several cabinet appointments have leaked out, and it seems to be well settled that Mr. Blaine is to be Secretary of State; Senator Allison, Secretary of the Treasury; John Wanamaker, Postmaster General; Gen. Alger, Secretary of War.

It is proposed to send to the Harrison inauguration from Charleston, S. C., a picked company of the militia of the city, under command of Gen. W. E. Earle, who commands the First Brigade, N. G. S. C., and who is the only colored brigadier in the United States.

It is stated that the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company have purchased the patent process for making pine straw bagging, that they will establish factories all over the country wherever they have oil mills, and that their bagging will enable them to drive the jute mills.

The deadlock in the House of Representatives at Prescott, Ariz., was broken Wednesday, by Jordan appearing with the resignation of Miss Hix, Superintendent of women nurses, or her authorized agent, or specially appointed by the Surgeon-General, or other proper United States authority, who performed six months' service or were discharged, and honorably discharged. Those now receiving a less pension under special acts are to be entitled to the benefits of this act. In House, Tuesday, a petition was presented of one hundred and thirty thousand citizens of Utah against the admission of that territory as a State.

There is a man in our town
And he is very wise, sir.
When e'er he don't feel just right
One remedy he tries, sir.
It's just the thing to take in spring
The blood to purify.
He tells his friends, and nothing else
Is he induced to buy.

Because having taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to cleanse his system, tone it up, and enrich the blood, and finding that it always does these things, he considers that he would be foolish to experiment with anything else. His motto is, "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." That's the way he pins his faith to the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

Francis Barnes, Esq., State Grange Lecturer, is now recovering from severe prostration of which he has been suffering for several months past. He hopes soon to be enabled to resume his lines of Grange work.

What enhances the beauty of fine features more than a clear skin? Even plain features are made attractive by a good complexion. To secure this, purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal. Price $1. Six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

A burglar attempted to enter the house of Charles Ames, near Sangus, Mass., Friday night, and was seen by a neighbor who brought his shot gun into play. The burglar escaped, but spots of blood in the snow showed that he had been hit.

For Biliousness
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. B. Gilliss, Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "I have used it in a typical case of indigestion with billiousness, and found it to be, without exception, the best thing I ever used in such cases."

Why Suffer with Catarrh

When you can be cured by the great new remedy, Takoma? This remedy is becoming so well known as to need no special mention from us. See advertisement.

Maine Pensions.

The following pensions have been granted to Maine people:

INCREASE.

Jeremiah Brown, jr., West Ames.
Justin B. Atkins, Milford.
Henry Pickard, Hampden Corner.
Franklin Maxim, South Paris.
Thersen J. Plumb, Togus.
Chas. H. Church, Presque Isle.
Geo. L. Merrill, Dixfield.
Jas. H. West, Enfield.
Sewall P. Snowman, Bluehill.
Thomas Fisherty, National Military Home.
Chas. O. Newhall, Norway Lake.
Samuel A. Littlefield, Rileysword Corner.
John Ward, Belfast.
Joseph Desrocher, Orono.
Stephen F. Wheeler, Corinna.
Isaac Southard, Pea Cove.
Michael Towne, Newport.
John Rowe, Concord.
Chester H. Danforth, China.
George O. Tuell, East Machias.
George Holt, Dixfield.
Daniel R. Allen, National Military Home.
Johnson G. Treasey, Newburg.
Richard Lynch, National Military Home.
Ezekiel P. Rowell, Montville.
John T. Tuttle, Presque Isle.
Elijah S. Stevens, Brooks.
Thomas Kelley, Solon.
Edward G. Binney, North Mariaville.
Stephen Green, National Military Home.
Enoch A. Simpson, Rumford Centre.
Henry Quint, Hodgdon.
Edward Weatherill, Togus.
Horsce E. Bowling, Bath.
Francis L. Delano, Mexico.
James S. Webber, Auburn.
Samuel Goodwin, Winthrop.
Jamed Mayhew, Bangor.
Gustavus H. Ryerson, West Sumner.
James S. Cleveland, Camden.
Orin F. Higgins, Mapleton.
Percival D. Herrick, Mechanic Falls.
Gershom Flagg, Gilead.
Edward B. Nickerson, Mercer.
Edwin S. Thompson, Bangor.
William Fiye, navy, Topsham.
Melville M. Bolson, Oldtown.
Patrick O'Connor, National Military Home.
Samuel Hoffman, Damariscotta.
Samuel Asher, Stetson.
George H. Waugh, East Monmouth.
Lewis Gordon, Corinna.
Charles E. Snow, North Brookville.
George Ireland, Dover Smith Mills.
Daniel W. Wentworth, China.
F. A. Oxton, West Camden.
A. H. Soldman, East Bangor.
Charles Bowker, East Bradford.
Oliver E. Copeland, Thomaston.
J. Wesley Bissell, Dexter.
Charles Fowler, Palermo.
Marshall Weymouth, Burnham.
Daniel G. Billings, East Newport.
George T. Mitchell, East Dover.
S. A. Noike, North Waterford.
William H. Fuller, Presque Isle.
Noah Goodrich, Fort Fairfield.
Willard Whitney, Kenduskeag.
David Moody, Salem.
L. H. Waterhill, Doubleboro.
Charles C. Silver, National Military Home.
Frank A. Jordan, Sebec.
Richard Hayes, National Military Home.
Merrill Herrick, Camden.
Gilman Sprague, Bath.
Atkinson Campbell, Pembroke.
Lemuel Jackson, Lewiston.
Ansel Bean, East Waterford.
Stephen Howard, Portland.
John H. Dean, Freedom.
G. W. Weber, jr., Sherman Mills.
Alonzo Morrow of Samuel F. Bremen, Knightsville.
Wm. F. Bradford, Carmel.
Elisha C. Grant, Cherryfield.
Jeremy McKenny, Biddeford.
Asa F. Billingswood, North Paris.
Horatio A. Hodgo, North Dixmont.
Nelson Rollings, Charleston.
Samuel W. Jones, Bangor.
Alonzo J. Barker, New Vineyard.
Robert Tripp, Harmony.
Stinson C. Goodwin, Monson.
Freeman Peaslee, East Bradford.
Chas. D. Thompson, Portland.
Andrew J. Kinney, West Lubec.
Peter Butler, Columbia.
Nelson D. Pratt, Dover, South Mills.
Stephen Hadley, Wales.
David M. Horton, North Anson.
Norman H. Pennell, Riverside.
Josiah H. Parker, Ashland.
Henry Pendleton, Northport.
Thomas Osgood, Blue Hill.
David A. Bridges, Foxcroft.
Josiah Weeks, Norway Lake.
Francis Given, Corinna.
Calvin N. Cary, Passadumkeag.
Daniel Atherton, Togus.
Timothy Clark, West Gardiner.
Martha, widow of Elisha Mills, Vinalhaven.
Flora, widow of Abraham Grover, Oldtown.
Martha, widow of Enoch A. Skillings, Winthrop.
Jacob, father of William H. Hoch, Winslow's Mills.

Maine Religious News.

The churches at Madison village are holding union meetings with good results. There have been several conversions, and a deep interest is felt among the people.—The young folks have organized a club to run the book publishist house in Cambridge, if they would fix up the house suitable to receive it.—The union meetings held at North Vassalboro for the past three weeks are still in session, and on account of the interest already manifested they will be continued this week.—Edwin P. Burtt, a theological student at Yale, and a recent graduate of Newton Theological Seminary, has accepted a pastorate call from the Adams street Baptist church, Biddeford.—The Free Baptist church at Brunswick, has extended a call to Rev. E. Z. Whitman of Lewiston, a member of this year's graduating class of Bates.—Last week, Rev. W. C. Stiles was examined for pastor of the Congregationalist church at Richmond. The candidate was subjected to a searching examination, and his right to be installed as pastor of the Congregational church of the village was carefully considered, after which the council refused to install him.—There is quite a religious interest manifested in Washington, and several conversions are reported.

Fires in Maine. The house and ell of Barak Hatch of Morrill, with most of the contents, were burned last week. Cause supposed to be a defective chimney. Loss about $1800; partially insured. The loss is a severe one for Mr. Hatch.—The new two-story dwelling house occupied by D. F. Foye at Canton, last season, and not fully completed, was totally destroyed by fire Thursday evening, caused by the overturning of a kitchen stove. The dwelling residence in Brunswick was totally destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss $500; insured.—The farm house and buildings of Ezekiel Foss, in Winterport, were burned Friday night. The occupants barely escaped in their night clothes. Nearly all their furniture, clothing, farming tools, and a horse and cow, were burned.—The dry and dry goods store of Mrs. G. H. King, Richmond, owned by Miss Miranda Jack, was gutted by fire, Tuesday, the stock being totally destroyed. Building and stock insured.—The household goods of Mrs. Miranda C. Mitchell, over the store, were badly injured.

Appointments by the Governor. Governor Burleigh has made the following appointments:

Commissioner Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics—Samuel W. Matthews, Caribou.

Member of the State Board of Health—F. C. Robinson, Brunswick.

Notaries Public—William C. Hammond, Jr., Van Buren; James Frank Holland, Houlton; William J. Wheeler, Paris; Elisha T. Holbrook, Vanceboro.

Inspectors of Fish—Samuel F. Bearce, Portland; A. M. Smith, Portland.

Trial Justice, at Bangor—Nathan L. Perkins, Bangor; Marcellus J. Dow, Brooks; Columbus S. Mantor, Anson.

Coroner—Alexander McClain, Mattawamkeag.

To Solemnize Marriages, Administer Oaths, and Take Acknowledgement of Deeds—James E. Blanchard, Chelsea; Fred W. Clifford, Edgecomb; R. Wesley Dunn, Waterville; Alonzo J. Keach, Bath; Joseph S. Hill, Gardiner; William C. Hammond, Jr., Van Buren; E. B. Lord, Holden; Jethro B. Nutt, Peru; John Whitcomb, Dixmont; Myra S. Holmes, Mt. Desert.

Sangerville Items. The farmers have been discussing the corn canning question, and it looks as if Sangerville might have a corn factory in the near future.—Mr. Estes is about ready to start his new saw mill at Low's bridge; the farmers have commenced hauling in logs, and it looks as if business would be rushing there soon.—There is a petition to the legislature in circulation to have the law in regard to the standard weight of oats, repealed and fixed at 30 lbs. to the bushel. C. A. C.

—At the annual meeting of the Knox County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; Vice President, John Bird, post office address Rockland; Treasurer, J. A. Tolman, Rockland; Secretary, E. S. Vose, Thomaston.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Hon. Charles D. Washburn, the youngest member of the Washburn family of this State, has just died in Morristown, N. J., and the remains were taken to the "Northlands," in South Livermore, for interment. Mr. Washburn was at one time Minister to Paraguay.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

With a debt of less than $4,000,000, Maine can sell her three per cent. bonds at a premium. She doesn't want to load herself with another four millions by building a new State House.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

Connecticut was two hundred and fifty years old Friday. Her habits ought to be steady by this time.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Defaulter of Half a Million. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company is this time a sufferer in the fall of one of their trusted agents. Col. Jacob L. Green, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., made public an announcement Thursday evening, that the financial correspondent of the company at Indianapolis, after 16 years of service, during which he has had the unlimited confidence of all the directors and officers, and of their predecessors, is a defaulter. The extreme amount involved is about $500,000. He has restored to the company property which may reduce the actual loss to $400,000. The amount of the loss, in either event, will not in any degree affect the company's solvency, nor even interfere with its regular dividends. Its forthcoming annual statement will show assets of the most solid character, amounting to about $57,500,000, with a surplus of about $5,250,000. The agent is Joseph A. Moore, a leading citizen of Indianapolis, about 45 years old, who has hitherto occupied a high position in that community. He has been speculating. Col. Green says: "This is the only loss through a financial correspondent the company has ever experienced in the 43 years of its career." The news caused great excitement in Indiana, where Mr. Moore was regarded as a gentleman of integrity. Mr. Moore has turned over all his property to the company, and it is understood he will not be arrested or prosecuted. Despatches Wednesday state that Moore has left for parts unknown.

Mr. Samuel Brown, a jeweller at Caribou, had fifty on a tramp and took him in. Before the morning dawned, and while Mr. Brown was asleep, the young wretch decamped, taking with him five watches, an overcoat, etc., in all about $30 worth of goods.

Special Notices.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1889.

Names of Drivers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
J. F. Lawry,	6		10
Herson & Fulsifer,	16	4	9
F. H. Coolidge & Son,	16		14
W. W. Hall & Son,	19		8
F. D. Merrow,	15		9
P. W. Thompson & Son,	42		15
Bunn & Watson,	13	4	8
J. H. Gilman,	16	43	
I. C. Libby & Son,	23		14
A. P. Libby,	4	W.	1

Live Stock at Market.

Cattle, 2,085; sheep, 10,111; hogs, 33,045; veals, 455; horses, 262.

Maine Stock at Market.

Cattle, 140; sheep, 43; veals 88; horses, 47.

The export trade consists of a shipment of 372 head of cattle, while the cable indicates steady prices for 2 cents dressed weight. Exporters look for a drop of ½ cent on account of heavy American shipments.

Changes in Values.

Beef Cattle—Country lots in moderate demand, with very little firmness in last week's prices. Some fine New Hampshire and Vermont cattle brought 7¼ cents. Buyers are inclined to top limbs and picks the ripe, fine shaped ones that brought 9 cents two months ago. Common beef is way down to 4 and 5 cents dressed weight. Coarse oxen are wholly out of date.

Sheep and Lambs—Price very slimly sustained. Some claim ¼ cent drop, yet they are in demand. The price of these animals is now largely governed by the price in Buffalo, where the present supply comes from.

Hogs—Western steady at 5 to 5¼ cents live weight. Country dressed are offered at 6¼ to 6½ cents.

Veal Calves—Several choice lots came forward that brought 6¼ cents live weight. The range is 2½ to 6½ cents with firm supply.

Milch Cows—Choice are in limited demand; common, old or small ones sell way below their value, and should not come to market. A new lot of 40 head that only brings $20 to $25, that will make $40 worth of veal in her country home, should remain there instead of being a nuisance in this city where keeping is too high to make that class pay even at the low price named. Cows range from $20 to $50, with now and then one at $55 or $60; yet the bulk of Maine cows are sold between the notches of $30 and $40.

Horses—Sale stables report slimest trade for the season, with light arrivals. We predict low prices for this class of stock in the near future, unless of some excellence as to speed or style.

Live poultry sells well at 10 to 11 cents by the crate.

Sales of Maine Stock.

J. F. Lawry sold 10 veals, 1120 lbs., at 6 cents; 6 veals, 1000 lbs., at 6 cents. F. W. Thompson & Son sold 4 oxen, averaging 2600 lbs., for $205; 2 springers at $30 each; 15 veal calves that averaged 135 lbs., at 6¼ cents live weight. W. W. Hall & Son sold 5 veals, 115 lbs. each, at 6 cents; 2 fancy veals that weighed 250 lbs. each. Herefords, at 7 cents, or $35, (which seems better than to keep till yearlings and sell at $30.) Vermont heifer, 1 year old; 1 heifer that averaged 1370 lbs., a monster, at 3¾ cents live weight; 1 ox, 1400 lbs., at 4 cents. I. C. Libby sold 2 steers, Hereford and Durham, raised by I. C. Libby of Canaan, and gained in girth 15 inches in 12 months, at 4.37½ cents per 100 lbs. live weight; they weighed 2760 lbs. J. A. Hathaway sold 60 Western steers to be shipped to Portland, Me., a fine bunch, at 4¾ cents, average weight 1400 lbs.; this herd was to be shipped to England by steamer from Portland. A. H. Rice sold 1 springer at $43; 1 springer at $35; 1 new milch cow at $40; all choice animals. F. D. Merrow sold a good milker at $25; calves at 6½ cents. Merrow & Pulsifer sold cows from $30 to $50; calves at 6½ cents live weight. J. H. Gilman sold 16 sheep at 3½ cents; 27 sheep at 4½ cents live weight.

Remarks.

If there were any changes in prices from one week ago in any class of trade in live stock at this market, they were microscopic; we could see no change. Hay is not plenty; all the urging was on the part of the seller, while the butcher would point to yonder hillside yards where were seen acres of western steers rolling with fat, and say, "I can buy good ones at 4 cts. live weight, and they will not cost over 6 cts. dressed weight." So they put us eastern and northern drovers' noses on the grindstone and keep them there week after week. It is good judgment for Maine farmers to cultivate a better acquaintance with the local butcher, who is probably dealing in western dressed beef because he can buy it cheaper. Now, it is doing things backhanded to pay freight and expenses on our beef cattle to get them out of the State, and our best consumers pay freight on western beef shipped into Maine by yielding to going rates and selling to the home butcher. It is "killing two birds with one stone," as the saying goes, for the local beef consumers of Maine choice healthy beef of our own production to eat, which we know to be healthy, as it is a well known fact that cattle raised on the hillsides of Maine drinking from cool spring water and streams, are more healthy than cattle from any other section of the country. To give the farmers an idea of the condition of this market, we will state that the arrival of our train when fifteen or twenty carloads of cattle, sheep and veals roll up to the landing; we are besieged with buyers who ask the price and instantly engage the veal calves first at a full price, if fat and of age. Next are the sheep butchers, who pay liberal prices and close trades with alacrity. The sheep and veals sold, the fun is over, and the drovers' labors begin. We are the coaxers to sell our milch cows, beef and working oxen, which if bought low in the country these dealers here don't forget to bid still lower; and so the night goes on, till late in the day, the drovers "cave in" and accept the low bids, and sing the old familiar ditty "Brighton is a hard road to travel, I believe." If the demand for veals and lambs we must produce what they want, and we are pleased to learn that there are so many fine flocks of early lambs being matured for market, the price of which we think will please their owners. Our idea is now that it is safe for the farmers of Maine to bet their money on dairying and sheep husbandry, and let the West have the beef and scrub horses to raise.

I. C. Libby.

Boston Market.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1889.

Flour and Meal. The demand for flour fair, and prices without material change. We quote fine and superfine at $3 75 @3 75; extras and seconds at 3 50@4 75. Minnesota bakers at $4 75@6 25; Michigan stone ground at $5 25@5 50; winter wheat rollers and straights at $5 40 @5 75; winter wheat patents at $6 00@6 40, and spring wheat patents at $6 75@7 15 per bbl. Corn meal is quiet; sales of kiln-dried at $2 20, granulated $2 60@2 75 per bbl., and 90@95c per bag. Oatmeal is unchanged, with sales of fine at $5 90, and cut at $6 30@6 40 per bbl. Rye flour continues firm, and selling at $4 00@4 75 per bbl.

Grain. Corn has been dull, and prices in favor of buyers. Steamer yellow is offered at 47@47½¢, and steamer mixed at 46@46½¢ per bush. Oats have been quiet and steady on the basis of 35⅝@36½¢ per bush. as to location. Nothing doing in futures. For cash the closing prices were 35¼¢ bid and 36¢ asked, making the selling price 36⅝¢ per bush.

Millfeed. Bran is in moderate demand, with sales of spring at $17 75@18, and winter at $19; middlings at $18@22 50, and coarse middlings at $23 75@26 00 to arrive.

Provisions and Produce. The butter market is a little better, though prices hardly show any particular upward movement. Choice creameries and dairies are selling better. Fresh creameries, extra, in jobbing lots, 29@30¢; same in round lots, 25@26¢ for northern; western, 26@27¢; extra firsts, 24@25¢; imitation creamery, 19@20¢; ladles, 16@17¢; long dairies, 17@18¢; fresh dairies, 18@19¢; selections, 27@28¢; low grade and bakers' butter, 13@19¢.

Cheese is in good request, with the market steady. The quotations are: Good to choice full northern, 12@12½¢, with choice western at 11@12¢. Liverpool is quoted 57s 6d.

Eggs continue very dull, with the supply a burden. Eastern extra, 17½¢@18¢; fancy and nearby higher, according to reputation. Extra, 17¢; fair to Vermont and New Hampshire 17¢; fresh western, 17¢; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 16@17¢; Michigan choice, 17@18¢; Island, 16@17¢; Canada, 17¢; held, 14@15¢; limed, 17¢. Jobbing prices 1¢ higher.

Potatoes are in rather better request, with the markets a little firmer: Houlton hebrons, 60¢; Houlton rose, 60¢; Aroostook hebrons, 55@58¢; Aroostook rose, 58@60¢; Vermont hebrons, 48@50¢; Vermont rose, 40@45¢; Vermont and New York burbanks, 38@40¢; New York hebrons, 40@45¢; New York rose, 40@50¢; barrel stock, $1@$1.50; chenangoes, 58@60¢.

Hay. Receipts of hay have accumulated and $17@18 per ton is top rate for most offering. Small salable fancy cars in large bales command $18 50@19. Rye straw cannot be sold at much over $18 per ton, and some goes lower.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Brighton, Jan. 29, 1889.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 793; Sheep and lambs 7900; Swine 20,610; Veals, 29; Horses, 175; Number of Western cattle, 85.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality, $5 12@5 38; first quality $4 75@5 10; 2d quality $4 12½@4 62½; third quality $3 50@4 00; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@3 37.

Brighton Hides 6¢@6½¢ per lb.
Brighton Tallow 3c per lb.
Country Hides 5½¢@6c per lb.
Country Tallow 3c per lb.
Calf Skins 5@6c per lb.
Dairy Skins 15@35c each.
Sheep and Lamb Skins 60c@$1 50 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By Number.	Price per 100 lbs live wt.	Live Average wt.	Average net.
A. N. Monroe	16 @4 00	"	1200
do	16 4 62	"	1420
do	18 3 75	"	1150
do	15 5 00	"	1500

The demand for butchers' cattle the past week has been very light, and there were but few lots put upon the market for sale. The markets at Chicago have been ruling low, with large supplies in the markets for sale. Most of the cattle landed at Brighton have been purchased by bakers and direct to the slaughter houses for slaughter; common grades selling at $3 95@5 per 100 lbs. live weight. The western dressed beef markets ruled low, and butchers bought sparingly.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West were all owned by butchers, costing from 4¼@7¼c per lb. live weight landed at the yards.

Swine—Western fat hogs are costing lower than for several months past, this week being quoted at 6@6¼c per lb. live weight, landed at the slaughter houses.

Augusta City Market.

[Corrected Weekly for the Maine Farmer]

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Apples—Green, 25@35c per bushel; Evaporated 6@8c per lb.; dried 4c; Yellow Eyes $3 00@3 25.

Butter—Good Firkin 15@20; Ball Butter 20@24c.

Cheese—Factory and domestic 10@12c. Cotton Seed Meal—$1 30 per cwt.

Eggs—16c per dozen.

Flour—St. Louis $6 00@7 00; Patent 7 00@7 50.

Grain—Corn 55c; oats 45c; barley 75c; Rye $1 00.

Hay—Loose $12@14; pressed $14@17.

Straw—$7 75@8.

Hides and Skins—Cow and ox hides, 1@1½c; bulls and stags, 3c; calf skins, 6c.

Lime and Cement—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

Lard—Tierce 7¼@8¼c.

Meal—Corn 68@70; rye 90@1 00.

Shorts—$1 00@1 10 per hundred.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 40@50 per bu.; cabbages, 1c per lb; squash, 2@2½c per lb.; beets, 60c per bu.; turnips, 40c per bu.

Provisions—Clear salt pork 9@10c; beef per side 7@7½c; ham 13@13c; chickens 12@14c; fowls 10@12c; mutton 7c; lamb 8c; veals 8c; turkeys 16@18c; round hog 7c.

The good old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Best known cure for Coughs, Colds & Consumption. Genuine. Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston.

Portland Market.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Apples—Green, $1 25@1 75 per bbl.; Evaporated, 7@8c per lb.

Butter—18@20 for choice family; creamery, 26@27c.

Beans—Pea, $2 00@2 25; Yellow Eyes, $3 25@3 50.

Cheese—Maine and Vermont Factory, 11¼@13½c; N. Y. Factory, 11@13.

Flour—Superfine, $4 00@4 75; Spring and X., $4 75@5 25; Michigan, $5 75@6 00; St. Louis Winter Patents, $6 75@7 00.

Fish—Cod Shore, $4 50@4 75; bank, $4 50@5 00; Scaled herring per box, 25@37c; Mackerel per bbl, shore 1s, $22 00@28 00.

Grain—Corn, bag lots, 52@53; oats, 40@42c; cotton seed, car lots, $26 50@27 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $28 00@29 00; sacked bran, car lots, $19 00@20 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $20 00@21 00; middlings, car lots, $20 00@23 00; middlings, bag lots, $21 00@23 00.

Lard—Per tierce, 7¾@8¼c per lb; per tub, 7¾@8¼c; pail, 8¼@9¼c.

Provisions—Fowl, 15@16c; chickens, 16@17c; turkeys, 17@18; geese, 10@20c; potatoes, 50@60c per bu.; eggs, 17@18 00; clear, 17 00@17 50; hams, 13½@13c; covered, 14¼@14¾c.

Bangor Produce Market.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Apples—$1 00@2 25 per bbl.

Beans—Yellow Eyes, $2 90@3 00 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $2 50@2 75.

Butter—Best, 22@23c per lb.; fair to good, 20@21c.

Eggs—@17c per doz.

Cheese—Best factory, per lb., (new) 12@13c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 12@13c.

Grain—Oats, prime country, 35@38c per bushel.

Hay—$13@15 per ton; best bales, $14@16.

Corn—62

Poetry.

The Little Red Schoolhouse.

How plainly I see through the vista extended
From Manhood's clear heights to the mystical till
Whence the River of Childhood its channel descended—
The little red schoolhouse that stood on the hill!

Within, the rude desks and the benches still ruder,
The platform on which stood the throne of our queen;
No view were complete that did not include her,—
That greatest of tyrants the world has o'er seen.

How she loved us, and how, when she pleased, she would scold us;
With our blunders and follies how patiently bore;
In our griefs, to her heart how she'd fondly enfold us,
And, again, use the rod till we (silently) swore!

She taught us arithmetic, reading and writing,
And, hardest of all, tried to teach us to spell;
Promotions and merits she made all inviting,
And spurred our ambition in deeds to excel.

But the little red schoolhouse we went to in childhood
Had attractions surpassing all those the books gave;
We remember our playmates, the walks through the wildwood
With the girl that we loved, who made us her slave!

What "fun" we all had on the cold winter mornings
When, booted and muffled, we started for school!
And hitched our small sleds, unmindful of warnings,
To the swift-gliding sleighs,—discobeying the rule.

And how joyous we were when the springtide, returning,
Brought the songs of the birds with the blossoms of May,
And the out-of-door sports which, all weariness spurning,
We played after school till the Night caught the Day!

O visions of joys unshadowed by sorrows,—
Of Love, that know nothing save Love's fair name,—
Of Hope, that saw only the gladsome tomorrows,—
And faith, that believed things are what they seem—

Ye gladden our hearts, the old trust renewing,
As again with the raptures of boyhood they thrill,
E'en as then, in Life's Morning, our tasks still pursuing,
We were happy and free, at the school on the hill!

Our Story Teller.

HET;

A Romance of the Brush.

I was on some government duty last year in New South Wales that took me into the local postoffices. In the back parlor at the Gundaroo postoffice I had a long talk with the son of the post-mistress, a fine young fellow, perhaps twenty-five or thirty. He was manager to a local sheep king, and rejoiced in the curious Christian name Het. The following is his account of the circumstances that led to his being so named:

It was there certainly, but I don't remember much about it. I was told. I can vouch for the truth of it, for she and him too, often and often have told it to me and others. They've told it apart each by their two selves, and they often tell it together—she telling about him, making him out to have been the hero, and he telling it all so that she was the hero—heroine, I should say. But I expect each of 'em always told it in about the same words. You see it was an epoch like, and sort of fixed itself in their memories—and what happened after fixed it firmer yet.

I've been manager on this station up behind here eight years, and I was "boy" here (pointing with his pipe-stem to the floor), eight years at school here in Gundaroo till I was fourteen; so I suppose it must have been thirty-four years ago—near enough.

The colony wasn't settled near so much as it is now. The coach from Sidney didn't reach Gundaroo not by three days' ride, and the mails were carried on horseback once a week the rest of the way. After the coach-road for a bit—say twenty miles—the track was good enough, and there were stations farther than that; but at the end of the first day's ride you reach a shanty, last house or hut you were to see till you sighted Gundaroo.

The first night the mail-carrier put up at "Paddy's Shanty," a name on the map in the wilderness. That's not on right now, with the girl that we loved, who made us her slave!

"Lady" was a fine black mare. Very swift, but just a thought light in the top. Standard and the bags, some said. He wouldn't allow it. He said: "She reaches Gundaroo as fresh as need be on Monday night, and by the time she has to start on Thursday she's wild to be on the road." He only travelled once a fortnight on her. The other week he road a roan, a bigger brute, but not half so sensible and kind-like as "Lady." She was handier, sure as you're alive. Unless you chance on a track or come across a camp, you may lie down and give it up. As long as your water barr'l holds out you're safe, for that you may give yourself a day or two to die in; perhaps another two days if your a tough sort. Your bones 'll be there years after. Well that's what he had to ride through for hours and hours and hours, the second day; and at night he ought to be about through it, if he kep' the track and made out to reach the open again. Seeing her stars from a fern-tree gully with a creek at the bottom; and there he camped for the night. Then he had an eighty mile ride the next day, straight through the Blue-Gum forest into Gundaroo.

The chap that rode with the mails then was a splendid fellow. Standard his name was. Too heavy built for a postman, as we understood 'em but just the man for that work in those days. It wanted a fellow full of pluck, as strong as a horse, and with all his wits about him. Besides the danger of the track, and creek to ford and the snakes at night, there was the loneliness. That one fellow, all alone in that great wild district, riding through the hours in the perfect stillness under the sky. No chance of seeing a soul, and probably not wanting to neither as things was then. If any one did just happen to come across the mail-carriers in those days, it wasn't generally for no good.

He used to say; "When a man's got her majesty's precious mail-bags, with her own red seal on 'em, in front of the saddle, and only the usual number of hands for pistols and reins and all, he don't care much if he dont see no one all the ride through." He wasn't one to boast, wasn't Standard; but he had once to defend the mails with his fists to one against him, and tried for manslaughter, too, for the way he done it, and acquitted and carried out of court on the chap's shoulders. They tell that tale still here in Gundaroo.

The time I'm telling you was in the hot season. The ground was all cracked and dry. There hadn't been a drop of rain for months and lots of the creeks was empty. At Gundaroo it had been very bad, and the district round was terribly in want of water.

On the Saturday after New Year's Day, when Standard left "Paddy's Shanty," it was a hot wind, awful to ride in. They thought rain was coming, though.

The boss at the shanty told Standard, as he fixed up his water barr'l behind him in the saddle, that a store-keeper and his wife and child, and his chum had started the day before for a station where they'd got a berth. They had to follow the track for the track a bit, and then strike across the bush to the station. "It isn't far they've got to go," he said, "but they're new chums, and the wonder is they got as far as well as they did as having a young baby to carry."

"They've only two horses, then," says Standard, looking along the track, "unless the third horse flew."

"No," says the boss, "the woman rode behind one of the men, turn and turn about. A fine young woman she was, too."

"It's to hoped the chaps hadn't much else to carry then," says Standard, "as couldn't carry another couple of pounds—let alone a woman and baby.

"Well, you ain't got to," says the boss, and laughs as he watched Standard put Lady into a steady canter along the track, where two sets of hoof marks showed in the sand.

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